

SUNDAY  
AFTERNOON  
EDITION

# The Hongkong Telegraph

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March 27 1915. Temperature 6 a.m. 63. 2 p.m. 59. Humidity 59.

March 27, 1914. Temperature 6 a.m. 70. p.m. 81. Humidity 95 95.

WEATHER FORECAST  
OVERCAST  
Barometer 30.14

2869 日三拾月二

SUNDAY, MARCH 28, 1915.

2869 日三拾月二

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## TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

### AMERICAN GUNS TRAINED ON PRINZ EITEL.

### BOTHA'S BRILLIANT DASH IN THE DESERT.

### A Torpedo Misses a Wilson Liner.

### GERMANY ADMITS FRENCH HAVE CAPTURED HARTMANN-WEILERKOPF.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

#### Latest Home Quotations.

March 27, 3.25 p.m.  
Linsed Argentine 48, paid. Cotton seed 152/6 buyers. Gazet 55/8. Toria 52. Roase 60/8. Hemp value linsed 52/6; oil 31/3 sellers.

#### German Attacks Repulsed Everywhere.

(Official Telegram from the French Government, via Peking.)

March 27, 3.15 p.m.  
On the 25th German attacks failed totally at Notre Dame de Lorette, Consoy wood and Des Caures wood north of Verdun, at Eparges and also Lepretre wood. They have been repulsed everywhere with heavy losses.

#### Important Austrian Position Captured.

Havas March 28.  
French stock now stands at 71.95. Yesterday and to-day we repulsed all German counter-attacks at Notre Dame de Lorette and on the eastern front. Ministers Millerand and Soukhonoff exchanged congratulations and sympathetic telegrams on account of the surrender of Przmyal. Petrograd:—Our offensive in the Carpathians is still proceeding in the most fruitful and happy manner. We gained a decisive success in the region of Loupkow pass where we carried an important Austrian position in the ridges of Borkides mountains inflicting very heavy losses on the enemy. We took 5700 prisoners.  
Honolulu:—American submarine sunk while submersing itself; crew lost.

#### German Exit from Hartmanns-weiler.

March 27, 4.35 p.m.  
A Paris communique says that the Germans abandoned important war material at Hartmanns-weiler and left many dead on the field. Our losses were slight.

## TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

### Arras Bombarded.

The communique continues:—The Germans have bombarded Arras with shells of all calibres. Fire broke out but was quickly extinguished. We continue to have the advantage in mine-warfare at La Boisselle.

### Another German "Triumph."

A German aeroplane has bombed Willor, near Thaan. Three children were killed.

### The East Khubri Skirmish.

London 27, 1.10 p.m.  
The Press Bureau announces that the British losses in the skirmish at East Khubri on the 23rd, inst. were three men killed and sixteen wounded. The enemy left fifty killed and 250 rounds of three inch ammunition but succeeded in removing nearly all their wounded.

Aeroplane reconnaissance show that the Turks retreated to Nakhil.

### French Capture Hartmanns-weilerkopf.

March 27, 4.25 p.m.  
Reuter's correspondent reports a following communique:—After an energetic engagement over several days we took the summit of Hartmanns-weilerkopf. We also advanced on the northeastern and southeastern slopes taking prisoners, including officers.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says a Berlin communique admits that the French took Hartmanns-weilerkopf.

### German Submarine Attacks a Wilson Liner.

March 27, 2.55 p.m.  
The Wilson liner Tyches from Bombay was attacked in the Downs yesterday by a German submarine which, it is alleged, fired a torpedo fruitlessly.

### Brilliant Dash of Botha's Forces.

March 27, 2.55 p.m.  
Reuter's correspondent at Swakopmund reports the sudden and unsuccessful dash of Botha's forces in the desert is a brilliant achievement. All arms performed their allotted task most effectively. The Burghers are bewildering the enemy with their tactics and the latter were forced to retreat well into the interior. German prisoners are surprised at the strength and mobility of the British force operating in the barren and waterless country and their splendid gunnery.

### British Casualties.

March 27, 5.40 p.m.  
Killed:—V. Herbertsmith, F.G. Marshall, Second Lieut. A. Colley, of the Cornwalls, A.A. Sanders. Wounded:—V. Vivian.

### Dutch Minister Asks for Further Explanation.

March 27, 5.40 p.m.  
Reuter's correspondent at the Hague states that Germany has informed the Dutch minister at Berlin that the investigation of the seizure of the Zaanstroom Dativier has not been concluded. Germany has sent an official to make an enquiry at Zeebrugge. The Dutch minister has further asked for an explanation of the sinking of the Medea.

### Further Prospects in the Dardanelles.

March 27, 5.40 p.m.  
Reuter's correspondent at Athens states that the storm in the Dardanelles has ceased and mine sweeping is proceeding.

## TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

### American Guns Cover Prinz Eitel, Friedrich.

March 27, 5.40 p.m.  
Reuter's correspondent at New York says it is reported that the Prinz Eitel, Friedrich attempted to put to sea last night. The authorities however were watchful and searchlights were played on the harbour at Newport News. A submarine and three destroyers were anchored in the roadstead and gunners stood at their guns and forts. Smoke issued from one of the Prinz Eitel's funnels.

### EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

#### Bravery and Coolness of British Seamen.

March 26, 5.55 a.m.  
Reuter's correspondent at Malta wires that invalided sailors who took part in the Dardanelles operations speak in derogatory terms of the Turkish artillery fire.

One warship which was engaging the Turkish forts in the narrows was under fire for several hours, and though shells were falling thick and fast all round she was struck by only one shell, which did not do much damage.

The French sailors praise the gallantry of the British crews in standing by the Irresistible and Ocean under a cross fire. The work of reconnoitering the crews of the two battleships was performed with energy, determination and daring coolness. The men left the ships in perfect orderliness as if they were performing peace time evolutions.

#### British Campaign Against Excessive Drinking.

March 26, 9.35 p.m.  
The transport-workers have written to Mr. Lloyd George, Chancellor of the Exchequer strongly approving of the Government's campaign against excessive drinking, by a small minority. The transport workers are supporting a restriction of hours during which public houses may remain open, and suggesting the establishment of food canteens for the convenience of night workers.

The Federation of Master Cotton-spinners has arranged to meet a deputation representing the Cardroom Workers' Amalgamation to consider an application for ten per centum Bonds owing to the increased cost of living: the North-east Lancashire Cotton-spinners' Association has already declined an application from the weavers for War Bonds on the ground that the outlook for trade in cotton and cloths is gloomy.

Austria's Wretched Condition; Shortage of Ammunition and Food.

March 26, 7 p.m.  
Reuter's correspondent has interviewed a distinguished personage who has just arrived from Vienna. He brings the latest and most reliable information as to the situation.

Trains filled with Bivarians are continually passing towards the Carpathians, and equally numerous trains with the wounded are returning.

Many German officers with their wives are coming from Constantinople and are proceeding to Germany. They said the position of Turkey is extremely bad.

The Young Turks, besides being against everybody, are quarrelling amongst themselves. Some candidly expressed their disgust and despair that at such a vital moment Turkey should be completely disunited.

They confirmed the reports that the German banks have withdrawn their money from Turkey.

The officers openly said the Turkish army had only enough ammunition to last for few days.

In appearance Vienna and Budapest have little changed, but there is evidence of growing depression. Austrian currency has depreciated. The shortage of bread is appreciably felt, and the people openly expressed their dislike of the continuance of the war.

### Another Liverpool Steamer Sunk.

March 26, 7.30 p.m.  
A German submarine has sunk the Liverpool steamer, Delmira, in the Channel.

The crew were given ten minutes to take to the boats.

March 27, 5.40 a.m.  
The Delmira sighted a derelict on fire, then seen badly ashore at La Hogue.

The crew state that the vessel would have escaped but that the Chinese stokers refused to remain in the stokehold.

[The Delmira was a steel screw steamer of 3,453 tons, built in 1905 by Short Bros., Ltd., Sunderland, for the British and Chilian S.S. Co., Ltd., her port of registry being Liverpool.]

## DAY BY DAY

New Doctors Registered.  
The following additions to the Register of Medical Practitioners entitled to practise Medicine in this Colony, published in Government Notification No. 240 of the 26th June, 1914, pursuant to Ordinances No. 1 of 1884 and No. 31 of 1914, are published for general information:—Chak Chin Hang, Netherdale Hospital; Filomeno Maria Graoa Ozorio, 34, Queen's Road Central. Both are Bachelors of Medicine and of Surgery of Hongkong University.

To Act as Analyst.  
His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. Ernest Roadley Dovy to act as Analyst during the absence on leave of Mr. Frank Browne, or until further notice, with effect from the 25th instant.

New Edition of the British Pharmacopoeia.

It is hereby notified by the Colonial Secretary's Department that the New Edition of the British Pharmacopoeia became "official" as from 1st January, 1915. The new list contains some important alterations which are printed in to-day's Government Gazette.

Struck off.  
It is notified that the name of the Manila Metropole Hotel, Limited, has been struck off the Register. It is also notified that, at the expiration of three months from the date hereof, the Cheung Tai Company, Limited, will, unless cause is shown to the contrary, be struck off the Register and the Company will be dissolved.

## SHIP'S OFFICERS AND THEIR EFFECTS.

Some time ago, the Imperial Merchant Service Guild addressed themselves to the different representative Shipowners' Associations in the United Kingdom furnishing the names of certain firms who had decided themselves to insure the effects of their captains and officers against war risks. The Guild suggested the desirability of a similar step being taken by shipowners generally, and from information they have received they are glad to learn that the suggestion has already been adopted in a number of cases. In respect to a London steamer recently torpedoed where the captain and officers—as is usually the case—lost the whole of their effects, the guild are informed that they will be compensated by their owners for the loss.

The Guild's Parliamentary Committee.  
Mr. A. MacCallum Scott, member of Parliament of the Bridgeton Division of Glasgow, has joined the Parliamentary Committee of the Imperial Merchant Service Guild.



## LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

## LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

## HONGKONG CLOTHING FOR THE TROOPS.

## GERMANY'S ISOLATION.

## WAR LOANS AND WORLD'S SAVINGS.

### Norwegian Steamer Attacked from the Air.

March 26, 7.30 p.m.  
A German aeroplane showered about 500 darts on the Norwegian steamer Diana in the North Sea. Many struck the decks. The crew sheltered, and none were hurt.

### Naval Authorities Confer in the Mecklenburg Case.

London, March 26, 7.30 p.m.  
At the Hague an official inquiry was opened into the case of the steamer Mecklenburg.  
A Cabinet of the naval authorities are conferring on the whole situation.

### Dutch Protest.

March 26, 7.30 p.m.  
The Netherlands has protested against an aeroplane attacking Zevenbergen.  
Germany has been asked to open an inquiry.

### Dutch Press Indignant Over the Ship Sinking.

March 26, 5.10 p.m.  
Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent states that the Dutch Press is most indignant over the sinking of the Medea.  
The Telegraaf says that the news will cause deep emotion throughout the whole country, which will interpret this unfriendly act as a German reply to the Dutch request for an explanation of the seizure of the Batavier five Zeelanders.  
Dutch national sentiment claims satisfaction.

### British Casualties.

March 26, 7.30 p.m.  
Killed:—R. J. Croft, 2nd Lieut. R. Harker, North Staffordshire; L. Pownall, L. N. Ramsay, R. O. S. Smith.  
Died of wounds:—K. Gilroy, A. Robinson, East Lancashire.  
Died in accident:—C. S. Rich.  
Died from wounds:—J. Boothby, C. L. Boyd, J. W. Cannon, H. Ezeldine, R. H. Parker, of the Lincolnshires; R. F. Wilkinson.  
Missing:—T. E. Davies, G. N. Humphreys, of the Flying Corps.  
Corporal, wounded:—H. W. R. Hamilton not S. W. S. Hamilton.  
Official Journal Says the Existence of Austria is Imperilled.

March 26, 9.35 p.m.  
Reuter's Rome correspondent wires that the Austrian official journal Fremdenblatt declares that "the whole of the people now know that a terrible struggle has been imposed on the Monarchy." The existence of the nation is imperilled, and victory is only possible through the greatest sacrifices.

### Forcing the Dardanelles.

March 26, 5.10 p.m.  
A message from Athens states that the naval officers participating in the operations consider that the Turks' mine defence of the Straits has already considerably weakened.  
It is believed that the Dardanelles would have been forced last Thursday but for the floating mines.

The forts no longer are sufficient to bar the passage.  
Reports from Constantinople state that the city is suffering from want of coal. The electric light and power stations have ceased work.

The abandoned dwellings since the allied forces entered the Dardanelles, have been pillaged.

It is reported that the Turks, aided by searchlights, fired upon the mine-sweepers operating during the night on the 24th.  
In the Straits the warships replied and silenced the batteries.  
Mine-sweeping continued all night.

Eight warships, including the Queen Elizabeth, Agamemnon, and Cornwall entered the Straits in the afternoon of the 25th. to protect mine-sweeping, which is achieving satisfactory results.  
The Preservation of Rumania's Neutrality.

March 26, 9.35 p.m.  
The Rumanian Minister has returned to London after conferring with his Government.

He emphasised that Rumania was honestly fulfilling her duties in safeguarding her interests as a neutral, and said that all the rumours as to military supplies passing through Rumania towards Turkey were without foundation.

No war material whatever had been allowed through.

### Bishop in the Trenches.

March 27, 5.40 a.m.  
The Bishop of London has gone to spend Easter in the trenches.

### Japanese Officers at the Front.

March 27, 5.40 a.m.  
A Paris telegram announces that the Japanese mission of ten officers has arrived, accompanied by a Russian officer.  
They afterwards departed for the front.

### Maritz Escapes into Central Africa.

March 28, 5.10 p.m.  
At Swakopmund a captured German officer reports that the traitor, Maritz, escaped towards Central Africa, and added that the Germans "longed to get hold of him."

### French Official Review of the War.

March 27, 3.50 a.m.  
A French official review of the war states that the famous 75 guns are as perfect to-day as on the first day of the war. Although their use exceeded all their calculations the consumption of projectiles was so enormous as caused an ammunition crisis, which however was completely overcome several weeks ago. We have provided an ample supply of munitions however long the war lasts. We have been supplying projectiles to several of the Allies, including Serbians and Belgians.

The heavy artillery was in process of reorganisation at the outbreak of war and was inferior to the enemy's but the enemy now admits our superiority in abundance, power, range and precision of the heavy guns. The review dwells on the accuracy of the guns. The transport service in quantity and variety of the supplies proves the commercial prosperity of the country.

The whole of the ports are crowded with shipping as they never were in time of peace. It was necessary to build new docks.  
Everywhere the presence of the British army has caused intense activity.

Trade is abundant owing to the circulation of gold in northern France.

### Christian Converts Hanged and Women Violated.

March 27, 5.40 p.m.  
In New York a cablegram has been received by the Presbyterian Board on Foreign Mission that all the men in Gulpaashan village, near Urumiah, were shot by Kurds.  
The women were violated.

65 refugees were taken from the French and American Missions and handed on gibbets erected in the mission yard.

### Home Markets.

March 26, 6.40 p.m.  
Copper 68 1/2, selected 76 1/2, braziers, 86 1/2, Spelter nominal, line seed Argentine 48 1/2 paid sellers, cotton seed 15 3/4, wheat inactive, hemp 34 paid, tin 170, iron 66, line seed 52 1/2, value of export 298,000, oil 31 1/2 paid, shellac dull, spot 61 March, unquoted May 62, rubber 23 1/2, copra 27.

### Russians Take more Prisoners.

March 27, 3.30 a.m.  
A Petrograd official message states that the Russian offensive in the west and middle Niemen encountered the enemy. There were counter-attacks, and fighting continues.  
The Russians continue to progress between Bariseld and Usjak. Although the enemy was reinforced we captured 1,700 prisoners and two guns.

### Daring Aviators Visit Metz and Strasburg.

March 27, 1.10 a.m.  
A Paris message states that six airmen dropped twelve bombs on the airship sheds at Frasaty Station, Metz, and caused a panic. They returned safely though violently cannonaded.  
Bombs were also dropped on the barracks in East Strasburg.

### Soldiers Killed.

London, March 27, 3.50 a.m.  
A German official telegram states that three soldiers were killed at Metz by the French bomb droppers.

### Burning Liquid in Trench Takes No Effect.

London, March 27, 1 a.m.  
A Paris evening communique reports that there were artillery duels in the Neuport region.

We carried and occupied further south a farm on the front of our lines north of St. George's.

The Germans in Alsace sprayed with burning liquid our trenches at Ruchackerkopf without result.

Lady May has kindly sent us the letters which appear below, for publication, and writes us as follows:—

These letters have just been received in answer to a box of 275 garments (amongst which were 12 Chinese oilskin suits given by Mrs. Anstruther) made by the women of Hongkong and Pakhoi and sent to Queen Mary's Needlework Guild in December last; also a box containing sixty-five men's garments (amongst them being a fur rug and Jaeger blanket rug) which was sent to Dr. Davis in December last.

The letter from Mrs. Eden, Jacknappes Work Society, also shows how much the garments are appreciated.

First British Field Hospital for Serbia.

February 25, 1915.

Dear Lady May,—I have just heard from my brother that we are indebted to you and the ladies of Hongkong for the parcels of comforts which have arrived. Would you please convey our best thanks to all those who have so kindly helped to make them.

Madame Grönich has told me of the terrible sufferings of the wounded in Serbia owing to the absolute lack of clothes and dressings, and I feel that the best return you could receive for your kindness would be a knowledge of the great gratitude the Serbian soldier feels towards those who are giving him a helping hand. I have had numerous instances of this in Belgium where I have been working since August, and a nurse who has just returned from Serbia describes the soldiers as extremely brave and pathetically grateful for the little that she and the two others who were working with her were able to do to alleviate their sufferings.

With kind regards and many thanks. Believe me, Yours sincerely,

John Hastnell Beavis.

Queen Mary's Needlework Guild.  
24th February, 1915.

Dear Lady May,—Another beautiful consignment has arrived from Hongkong, and I will be so grateful to you if you will convey Her Majesty's thanks to all the ladies who so kindly contributed. The things are all splendid, and exactly what we want. Her Majesty was specially pleased with the oilskin suits, and these are being sent out to the Engineers, who have very difficult and dangerous work to do about the trenches, and have to be out all night.

You can rest assured that all the things you have sent will be very much appreciated by the French and Belgians as well as by our East Prussian soldiers at the front. We warrant a general return to all are now also sending out to Serbia, parts of the province, as housing.

It may interest you to see how our things are being despatched, sufficiently guaranteed. All so I enclose you one of our weekly municipal and State officials are lists to show you where the things urgently asked to return to their former residences, but without their families.

Annie Lawley, Hon. Sec.

### Interesting Statement of Cables Blocked.

Two Remarkable Estimates by From 1914.

The following statement with reference to the cable isolation of the German and the Austro-Hungarian Empires has been given out by the German Information Service:—

"Germany has five cables ending at the Island of Borkum, in the North Sea, one going to Brest, in France; one to Vigo, in the north of Spain; one to Tenerife, on the Canary Islands at the north of Africa, and two by way of the Azores to New York. All five lead through the English Channel, cent. in prices does not seem so that it was not difficult for England to cut them. On the other hand, it will be very difficult, even impossible, for Germany to repair them as long as the war lasts."

"Between Germany and England there exist six cable lines, partly German, partly English, which, of course, are not used now. From Germany's west coast, therefore, no communication with the world is possible. The telegraphic communication via Holland, Denmark, Norway and Sweden can only be kept up by cables that end in England and France, where, of course, cables are censored."

"The ways to the south via Austria or Italy are also blocked, as the cables that run from west to east in the Mediterranean belong to an English company, the Eastern Telegraph Company, and end in English territory. The cables starting from Italy, and also from Turkey, go via Malta, Gibraltar and Lisbon to the Atlantic Ocean. With Africa no communication is possible without using the cables of the Eastern Telegraph Co., and telegraphic land connections with China pass through Russia or British India. Therefore, with the exception of the wireless service, Germany can telegraph only to Austria-Hungary, Holland, Switzerland, Italy and the Scandinavian countries. Spain and Portugal are out of, too."

In 1907, when explaining the reason for the strain which then existed on all the world's stock exchanges and money markets, M. Leroy-Beaulieu, in the Economiste Francaise estimated that new capital accruing in the civilized world each year, available for investment in securities was \$480,000,000. There had been, in 1907, he added, a demand for more; but the world has not got it; therefore, it can not provide it. Yet in this present season, since the end of August, the German Government has borrowed \$220,000,000 on a war loan and the British Government \$350,000,000; so that in hardly half a year, more capital has been called by only two governments, than the French economist's estimate of a full year's available sum of new capital in all the world.—Exchange.

On the Paris Bourse, at the end of 1914—business having then been resumed since December 7—the average price of fixed-revenue securities, as calculated by the Economiste Francaise, was 12 to 15 per cent. lower than at the end of 1913. The Economiste assumes this to mean a rise of at least 1 per cent. in the average cost of capital. But it adds: "A decline of 12 to 15 per cent. in prices does not seem anything enormous, if one considers the huge emissions of securities which are under way. In October it was estimated that, if the war were to continue seven months (which would have fixed its termination around the end of February), the direct war ex- penditure of all the belligerents combined would have been 50,000,000,000 francs."

"The outlook now is that the war will last four or months longer—say to the end of June. It is undoubtedly impossible to make anything like exact calculations in such matters. But the direct losses of the war up to such a date, combined with the public loans of belligerents and neutral arising from the war, seem bound to reach at least 80,000,000 francs, and they may approach a hundred thousand millions."

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